

WILSON HOPES; HUERTA STICKS; POWERS WAIT

Turn U. S. Warships Into Custom Houses Near Mexican Ports and Seize Sinews of War, Latest Suggestion.

DICTATOR SEEN TOTTERING

President and Bryan Look for Him to Fall of His Own Weight if They Can Stave Off Drastic Action a Little Longer.

TRY TO QUIET NATIONS

Cabinet Arrives at No Decision After Long Discussion, but Members All Agree That Despot's Grip on Republic Must Be Broken.

Washington, Nov. 11.—With all the world informed of his position, and with many indications that he has enlisted the moral support of the important powers, President Wilson is apparently waiting for some development in the Mexican situation which will give him an opening to carry out his course of action which he believes will result in the elimination of Huerta and produce a condition which will make possible an election in which all sides will participate and which will place a constitutionally elected man in the Presidency.

It is still the hope of the administration that Huerta will, in some way, fall of his own accord. There is, however, no indication of any intention on his part to disappear from the situation. If this condition continues President Wilson will be compelled to act. There is excellent reason for believing that a decision had been reached that the most effective way of forcing Huerta out will be the establishment of a peace, or even a hostile, blockade. It is suggested that there might be established "floating custom houses," consisting of American warships lying off Mexican ports and collecting duties from incoming ships, which would then be permitted to disembark cargoes, all "munitions of war" being sedulously excluded.

Cabinet Stands by Wilson. President Wilson's cabinet stands firmly behind him in his efforts to force the retirement of Huerta as a necessary step to the pacification of Mexico. For more than two hours to-day the cabinet discussed every phase of the Mexican situation, and the consensus of opinion was that the government should not take a single backward step in its announced programme looking to the restoration of constitutional government in the neighbor republic.

Though the secretaries were reticent afterward about expressing their views, it became known that they all favored steps which would convince Huerta that the United States was in earnest in its demand that he eliminate himself from the situation.

There is a hope on the part of the President and Secretary Bryan that a measure so radical as permitting exportations of arms may not be required to solve the problem. That President Wilson might possibly issue a statement in a day or two making a comprehensive explanation of the purposes of the United States was indicated by some of the diplomats who have now been fully informed about the situation.

It is reported that in this connection the President may announce the repudiation in advance of any acts of the new Congress, which General

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HALE IN NIGHT PARLEY WITH GENERAL CARRANZA

Constitutionalist Cabinet Members Gathering for Expected Action by Wilson.

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, Nov. 11.—William Bayard Hale, supposed to be the personal representative of President Wilson, immediately after crossing the international line into Mexico at 9 o'clock to-night, went into conference with General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the Constitutionalist forces. It was indicated that to-night's meeting was merely preliminary to formal conferences to be begun to-morrow.

Mr. Hale was visited at his hotel by Frederick Simpich, American Consul at Nogales, Sonora, and by Ygnacio Bonifacio, sub-Secretary of the Department of Fomento in General Carranza's provisional cabinet. They held an extended conference.

That there soon will be a meeting at Nogales, Sonora, of the Carranza cabinet is indicated by the news that Francisco Escudero, sub-Secretary of the Department of Exterior Relations, is hurrying to the border from Hermosillo, the state capital.

General Carranza is making Nogales, Sonora, his provisional capital, admittedly anticipating some move on the part of the Washington officials that will greatly affect the Constitutionalist movement.

ASQUITH SHOCKS MEXICO

Huerta Followers Clung to Belief Europe Supported Them.

Mexico City, Nov. 11.—Premier Asquith's speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London last night has caused great disappointment, as all along many Mexicans have clung to the belief that they could count at least on the moral support of Europe in the controversy with the United States. These hopes received a rude shock from Asquith's declarations.

Referring to Washington advices that President Wilson was surprised at the inconsistency of Huerta in holding the Presidential election to be null and the Congress elections on the same date valid, officials here point to the differences in the conditions of the validity of the two forms of elections and say the discrepancy is explicable on those grounds.

ORIGINAL MOOSE A 'POSSUM

"T. R." Governorship Button Found in Animal Just Shot.

West Orange, N. J., Nov. 11.—As a result of a hunting trip taken in the valley between the first and second Orange Mountains, Henry Claiborne, of Orange, is to-day attempting to answer how it came that a "Bill 'Possum" swallowed a "Teddy Roosevelt." Clark caught a big 'possum and found that it had swallowed a celluloid button bearing a picture of Theodore Roosevelt, on which was printed, "Vote for Theodore Roosevelt for Governor."

The button was evidently one used during Roosevelt's gubernatorial campaign in New York State.

"GALLANTRY SQUAD" NOW

Yonkers Police to Aid Women with Tight Skirts.

Yonkers women wearing tight skirts are to have special police protection while crossing streets, according to an order issued in that city yesterday by Captain George Cooley.

The precinct which Captain Cooley commands includes Broadway, which is the main automobile route into Westchester County. Motorists who show a tendency to contract the speed fever will be ordered to slow down to afford the women a safer opportunity to cross the street.

"These automobilists are getting too reckless," said Captain Cooley to-night, "and I have been receiving lots of complaints, especially from women. It is almost impossible for women in these new fangled tight skirts to get across the street any more, and I am going to enforce a slow-up order for their benefit."

HUNGRY AMERICAN HELD

With No Money in Hand, Orders Luncheon and Dinner.

London, Nov. 12.—James Feder Green, who says he is twenty-nine years old and a broker and dealer, of No. 507 Fifth street, Brooklyn, was charged with trying to defraud the Loudoun Hotel, Surrey street, Strand, yesterday in the Bow Street Court. The hotel proprietor said Green appeared without any baggage, saying it was coming later, but when a bill for lunch and dinner of \$220 was presented it appeared that Green had no money. Green admitted to the Bow street magistrate that he had no money, but said he expected some, although his trunks were held at another hotel for \$25.

He said he arrived in England on October 29, having no idea at that time of remaining so long. The magistrate remanded Green, saying: "After all, you cannot expect us to feed hungry Americans for nothing."

FRANCE REJECTS SUFFRAGE

Chamber of Deputies Against Votes for Women, 311 to 133.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Chamber of Deputies, during the debate to-day on electoral reform, rejected an amendment in favor of female suffrage by 311 votes to 133.

SCORES OF LIVES LOST IN STORM

Wrecks by Dozens Scattered Along Shores of Great Lakes—Damage Runs Into Millions.

EPIDEMIC MENACES CITY

Cleveland Striving to Avert Outbreak of Typhoid—Undertakers Unable to Bury Dead—Milk Famine.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, Nov. 11.—The shores of Lakes Superior, Huron and Erie were strewn to-night with the wreckage of a three days' gale and snowstorm which cost the lives of probably three-score persons, turned bottom up in mid-lake with its crew a three hundred-foot vessel, thought to be the J. M. Jenkins, of Cleveland, wrecked or grounded scores of other craft and caused a property loss as yet unestimated, but which will run into the millions.

The details of the storm, which literally swept from the western end of Lake Superior to the eastern shore of Lake Erie, became known only to-day when survivors began arriving in various ports.

On land the storm hit hardest in this city, where twenty-one inches of snow fell, five persons were killed and ten others lost, and where millions of damage was caused to property, chiefly telephone and telegraph systems, keeping the city out of direct communication for two days.

Victims of the Gale.

The death toll, with many towns unreported, is thus told:

Twenty-five, perhaps forty, men probably drowned in the overturning of a freighter found floating in Lake Huron.

Five bodies washed ashore at St. Joseph, on the Canadian side of Lake Huron (four had belts marked "Wexford" and one wore a belt marked "London").

Three bodies washed ashore on the west shore of Lake Huron.

Two bodies washed ashore opposite the position of the overturned boat.

Six members of a lightship drowned in Lake Erie, near Buffalo.

Some relief came to stricken Cleveland to-day. The situation still is serious, however, and a food shortage threatens to make it more difficult. Many streetcar lines were operated. One telegraph wire brought communication with the outside world, and trains arrived with an approach to regularity. Electric lights, however, still were out.

Business gained but little. Thousands remained stormbound. Suburban lines were hopelessly blocked and telephone systems still were crippled. Two more deaths were reported from the storm, bringing the total to five since Saturday night, when the worst blizzard in the city's history broke.

Bread Famine Threatened.

Many bakeries were closed because of lack of power, and a bread famine is threatened. No improvement was effected in the milk situation. Retail stores closed early. Estimates of loss in business to retail and wholesale companies placed the total at more than \$1,000,000.

The snow ceased falling in the morning and the Weather Bureau, for the first time since Saturday, obtained a weather prediction from Washington promising fair weather for Wednesday.

Thousands of persons are destitute. Charity organizations are giving all assistance possible from relief stations. Schools will remain closed probably for the rest of the week. Every hotel and room house is crowded, and hundreds of people sleep to-night on chairs in hotel lobbies, police stations and other shelters.

Undertakers have been unable to bury the dead. Seven bodies of persons who had died at the City Hospital since Sunday were not removed to morgues until last night, the condition of the streets preventing the passage of wagons. Health officers fear a typhoid epidemic. The drinking water has turned to the color of coffee.

Manufacturing concerns in this city estimate their loss at many millions. Many factories were shut down. The supply of coal is low, and unless freight trains can be brought in at once there may be a fuel famine.

Three hundred passengers were reported marooned in four interurban cars at Gates Mills, near here, late to-day. Relief parties are on the way to them, but are encountering huge drifts and are greatly delayed.

After the storm about Friday midnight had blown away the forward part of the ship, Captain J. W. Duddleston of the steamer L. C. Waldo navigated by a small, inaccurate compass and the aid of a lantern held by a sailor. In this way he guided himself and crew to a reef, where the crew on landing suffered intense cold and hunger until their rescue to-day.

According to messages received to-night in a roundabout way from the Canadian shore of Lake Huron, seven bodies had been washed ashore at Kettle Point, and a ship, grounded far out from the point, was being pounded to pieces by the waves. Seven other bodies, it was declared, could be seen

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ZELAYA HERE, PLOTS RETURN TO POWER

Ex-Dictator of Nicaragua Comes in Secret and Succeeds in Eluding Immigration Authorities.

NOW AT BROADWAY HOTEL

Arriving in Steamship Oceanic, Under False Name, He Confers with His Former Aids After Four Years Exile in Spain.

It may interest the State Department at Washington and the Immigration Commissioner at the Port of New York to know that General J. Santos Zelaya, who for many years held the title of President of Nicaragua, but who really was the hated and feared dictator of that Central American republic, is now in New York. He arrived here on Thursday, unannounced, in the steamship Oceanic, and is now at a Broadway hotel.

For four years General Zelaya has been in exile in Barcelona, Spain, whither he was driven by the revolution of General Juan J. Estrada, whose success was made possible by the aid of the United States, following the summary execution, by order of the dictator, of Leonard Grace and Leroy Cannon, Americans, who were suspected of being implicated in the armed movement against the dictator.

It may have been an error, but the name of the former President of Nicaragua was entered in the passenger list of the Oceanic as "J. Santos Zelaya." Under this cognomen the immigration officials did not recognize the man whose well known antagonism to the United States and everything American, it was believed by Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Taft, led him to execute the two Americans without a pretense of a fair trial.

Former Aids Near Him.

General Zelaya was accompanied here from Europe by J. Macias, who served under him as consul in England, and at the same hotel where the former trouble maker of Central America is staying there is registered General Altschul, who was his consul and confidential adviser in New Orleans.

Since he arrived in New York General Zelaya has entertained at his table Dr. Luis F. Corea, his former minister at Washington, who is now a lawyer in this city. Dr. Julian Irias, his former minister general, also was here recently.

What the mission of the deposed dictator to the United States may be is not yet positively established, but there are some who think that his ambition, notwithstanding his age—he is sixty-four—is to regain in this country the power that he so dearly loved and greatly abused. He has denied as "humbug" rumors that have connected him with a revolutionary movement to depose Adolfo Diaz, the present Nicaraguan President. He has declared that he intends to abstain from taking any part in the politics in his country.

General Zelaya has even been so emphatic as to say that he would not go back to Nicaragua if his people should call him. He has blamed all his troubles on the American government, and declared that his country has been turned into a "Yankee establishment." But he insisted that his political career ended when he was deposed from power.

Discontent in Nicaragua.

However, statements like these from Latin-American politicians must be taken with a grain of salt. Within the last few days there have been reports from Nicaragua of signs of discontent with the Conservative regime. These signs have come the Liberals, and Zelaya is their leader.

Of course, Zelaya would not go direct from here to his own country, but in the neighboring republic of Costa Rica, President Jimenez is his friend. General Zelaya paid the expenses of Jimenez's campaign for the Presidency. No objection would be offered his using that country as a base of operation if that is his intention.

General Zelaya is the second of the triumvirate of Latin-American dictators who took refuge in Europe on being deprived of power. General Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, came here a year ago. General Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, remains in France.

General Castro experienced much difficulty in being admitted into the United States. He had to prove that he was not an undesirable alien as that term is construed by the immigration laws. The chief charge against him was that he was responsible for the execution of General Antonio Paredes, a leader of an insurrection against him. The proof was insufficient to order the deportation of General Castro. He was permitted to land. He, too, protested that he had no thought of making an effort to "come back."

Effect of His Coming.

Since Castro left there has been an uprising in his favor in Venezuela. In the case of General Zelaya, the United States took official cognizance of the charge that he was responsible for the killing of Grace and Cannon, and the evidence was said to be strong. It may be in coming at this time to the country that demanded from him

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BARONET FIRES AT MAN BREAKING INTO HOUSE

Blackmailer Had Threatened Sir J. Bethell with Death if Police Were Informed.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 11.—The London papers this afternoon give accounts of how Sir John Henry Bethell, Bart., member of Parliament for Romford, shot at a burglar who broke into his home, Park House, Wanstead, near London, last night. Sir John said the man was after silver worth \$500, which he later found wrapped in a towel hidden in a hedge, but it was learned to-day that Scotland Yard fears that the man entered the house with the purpose of murdering the baronet.

The whole affair is only the sequence of the Black Hand threat which Sir John received on September 18, and which was exclusively reported in The Tribune at the time.

The burglar or assassin, whichever he may prove to be, wore rubber bottomed shoes and a black mask. After Sir John had shot at him he fled. Five or six men hidden in the shrubbery gave the same peculiar whistle warning to still other members of the gang to flee for their lives.

Sir John Bethell, who is a prominent director of the London and South-western Bank, received a letter on September 18 at his home, Park House, Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, demanding \$500. He was instructed to place the money under the steps of Wanstead Old Church before 6 o'clock on the morning of September 20.

The communication, which was written in good script, threatened death if the order was ignored, and hinted at dire disaster to himself and all his family if the demand were reported to the police. Sir John, however, took the letter at once to Scotland Yard and detectives were assigned to the case. A decoy package was placed under the church steps, but the blackmailers were suspicious and the ruse failed.

A difference with the Painters' Union, some five thousand of whose members were then on strike, is supposed to have inspired the attempt to extract money from the baronet. The note was signed "Painter."

Sir John Bethell sits in Parliament for the Romford division of Essex, the largest constituency in the country.

BAD TURKEYS MUST TROT Only Good Ones May Grace Thanksgiving Markets.

It will be a turkey trot of an entirely different brand that will be seen in this city from now until Thanksgiving time if Health Commissioner Lederle's food scouts run across turkeys that are not up to health requirements. The birds, when found unfit for consumption, will be trotted forthwith to the dump.

In telling of preventive measures being adopted to forestall the sale of bad turkeys for Thanksgiving, the Health Commissioner said yesterday that the eyes of his food experts would be on the "fixins" also. Many bad turkeys were seized last year.

CAMPAIGN FUND, ONE CENT

"Good Luck" Gift Stated, as Per Law—Candidate Won.

Frederick Brethack, who was re-elected assessor on the Republican ticket in Yonkers Tuesday of last week, filed his campaign statement yesterday, declaring that contributions to his campaign fund totaled one cent.

The cent came from Jerry Kane, a street sweeper. It was not to be spent, but carried in the candidate's left hip pocket for good luck. Brethack's majority was unusually large.

SALESGIRLS DECOYS IN ROUND-UP OF MASHERS

They Help Police Detectives Spring Trap on 11 Youths Who Infested Store.

Just to show that the functions of a department store have not materially changed, eleven young men were arrested yesterday in a police round-up of "mashers," who are alleged to have chosen a well known drygoods establishment on Sixth avenue as a place to see and woo milady.

Department store waiting rooms became so popular with heart free young men recently that complaints travelled down to Police Commissioner Waldo. It was stated that youths were inclined to come to the waiting rooms, pick out pretty customers who had occasion to linger there and try to flirt with them.

The troubles of this particular store were given into the hands of Detective Costigan. He and members of his squad looked over the situation and decided that his operations would be handicapped without assistance from some of the fair salesladies. So, yesterday afternoon, Costigan, Police Detective Mrs. Elizabeth Goodwin, Mrs. Adele Preiss and Store Detective Bradley went to the store and picked out four salesgirls to lay the trap. And it won't make the girls very angry to say who they were. Therefore they were:

Miss Amelia Meyer, of No. 132 West 62d street; Miss Frances Siebert, of No. 462 Madison street, Brooklyn; Miss Ida Klein, of No. 104 Lenox avenue, and Miss Annie Flanagan.

The "decoys" took their places in the waiting room and waited. According to what Miss Siebert said later in Yorkville court, she was immediately favored with the attentions of Louis Goldberg, of No. 1532 Wingford Place, and Charles Keran, of No. 340 Cauldwell avenue. They smiled at her and quickly began a conversation, Goldberg asking if she had a friend. She had a sister, said she.

While this romance was breezing along to a speedy finish, John Harrison, of No. 345 East 60th street, appeared in the love drama, and turned his fascinating personality in the direction of Miss Meyer. He had been waiting there for an hour and a half, probably searching for some one he considered worthy of him. Miss Meyer was the victim. He came close, and after saying to her that she was what a million young men every night say to a million young women without laughing right out, unfolded a tale of coming from Buffalo.

"And, little girl," he purred, "I have discovered that New York presents grave dangers to a young woman who goes around alone."

That about ended the remarks of Mr. Harrison, for the police stepped in and gathered him up, along with Keran, Goldberg and eight other persons, who were saying precisely the same sweet nothings to various young women in the room.

The eleven came before Magistrate Harris, in Yorkville court. Harrison and Keran were sent to the workhouse for thirty days each, and Daniel Sager, of No. 238 Clinton street, was shipped off for twenty days. The case of Goldberg did not come up, but he and the seven others, whose names follow, were held in \$1,000 bail each for examination to-day:

Samuel Rosenthal, No. 117 East 175th street; Robert Siskind, No. 454 Kelly street; Samuel Herbert, No. 130 Second avenue; Nathaniel Braverman, No. 107 West 34th street; Sol Rosenfeld, No. 691 Cauldwell avenue; Henry Goldberg, No. 138 East 34th street, and Bernard Goldman, No. 785 Tinton avenue.

"M." TELEGRAM WAS M'GUIRE'S, HE CONFESSES

Collapses When He Leaves Stand in John Doe Inquiry—Effort to Commit Suicide Is Denied.

GRAND JURY TAKES UP CASE

Perjury Indictment Found, It Is Said—Counsel for Witness Tells Him to Bare Whole Story of Contractors' Contributions.

FAST IN GRIP OF WHITMAN

Details of Collection Hold-Up Expected When "Bagman" Returns to Stand—Typewriter Proves Authorship—Wood Makes Nervous Denial.

George H. McGuire, of Syracuse, with a perjury indictment hanging just over his head, went on the witness stand in the John Doe inquiry before Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday and admitted that he had written and sent the telegram to John A. Hennessy which was signed "M." and which Hennessy produced at the last session of the inquiry. McGuire at that time denied all knowledge of the telegram.

McGuire was in bad physical condition, on the verge of a collapse, and he had to be excused from the stand after a brief session there, because it seemed that he could not stand the ordeal. McGuire's friends took him in charge when he left the courtroom, and will guard him carefully until they bring him back to Mr. Whitman's office this morning.

He was due in the courtroom at 2:30 o'clock, and it was 3:30 before he appeared. His absence started the wildest rumors that have circulated in the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building since the days of the Rosenthal murder cases. Stories of suicide, of skipping the country and of every other conceivable kind were repeated on every hand.

Case Before Grand Jury.

It was known that the grand jury, at a morning session, took up the McGuire case, and it was said that a perjury indictment was prepared. These things all lent strength to the rumors that floated around.

McGuire was in the hands of a physician yesterday and last night. When he left the witness stand he was in such a broken condition that he collapsed in the judge's antechamber. It was not until after restoratives were resorted to that he was able to leave the building, and then his friends arranged to keep him under the watchful eye of his physician.

He will be brought back to the District Attorney's office for a conference with Mr. Whitman this morning, and will be put on the witness stand if his condition permits it on Thursday afternoon.

District Attorney Whitman put Eugene D. Wood on the stand while waiting for McGuire's appearance, and the tense situation did not help the former noted lobbyist to any apparent extent in his effort to master his extreme nervousness and put his staccato denials of the Hennessy statements involving him on the record.

McGuire came into the courtroom finally, accompanied by Henry A. Wise, former United States Attorney, whom he had retained as his counsel on the strength of the rumors about his probable indictment.

Wise had his face set with grim determination. McGuire, by contrast, seemed pitifully weak, not only in will power but physically. To those who had seen him on the stand a week ago, when he set forth insistent denials of every statement testified to by Hennessy, he seemed a different man.

It developed that McGuire, feeling the steel of Whitman's grip closing on him, had gone to engage Mr. Wise at just about the time he was due in court. Wise, after obtaining the briefest possible outline of the case from his client, immediately advised him to tell Whitman everything he knew, hold back nothing and tell the whole truth, and Whitman lost not a minute in getting after the real story, in which McGuire flatly reversed himself as compared to his sworn testimony of last week.

Quickly Admits Authorship.

Since that session John Kirkland Clark and William D. Embree, Assistant District Attorneys, had been to Syracuse, where they subpoenaed Miss Hattie Mathison, the telegraph operator who received the McGuire message to Hennessy; Miss Ottilie Collier, a stenographer in McGuire's office, and J. Frank Allard, an expert on typewriting. Also they brought back with them the original of the telegram from the files of the Western Union office in Syracuse and the typewriter from McGuire's office on which the telegram was written. Facing this array in the courtroom, McGuire made short work of admitting authorship of the telegram.

Whitman read the original, which, he called to the attention of the court, is now a grand jury exhibit. In it McGuire asked Hennessy to denounce